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Please stand by for realtime captions.

For smaller areas we haven't seen that many problems. If you are covering the whole state or have to state, be aware you might not get everything you expect. Another thing that came up last week, they were asking if you GIS people make maps with pluses and minuses, make them bigger.

[The meeting will resume at the top of the hour. Captioner standing by.]

If you want a non-forest Service Wi-Fi, sign up in the back of the room.

We are approaching the top of the hour. If you could take your seats. Make sure you speak into the recorder form you, okay? We are recording this portion of the session and for my transcriber, if you want to go ahead and get started. This is the 2015 GISS intermediate class on the next presenter is our Chris Ingram and rich [Name indiscernible] and they will talk about Firescope.

Thanks. I'm Chris Ingram. This year I am the chair on the GIS Firescope committee. I'm going to go over what we are working on as a group. There are several of us on the group here. Lorri, which, Dave, Tiffany, Steve. My missing anybody else? So, we met last month that -- at McLeod -- headquarters -- and we will talk about weight -- what we are up to. We have an ODC issue paper we've been working on for a wild. We're trying to find some open standards that are out there that we can make recommendations for agencies to use. We've also worked on some wildland preplanned standards. It is kind of on hiatus at the moment. We started with chief Drozen from Cal fire and they were kind of pushing this. It slowed down a bit but would still like to keep moving and have some standards for anyone looking for help creating wildland pre-plans. The group also oversees this, 341 training. And you guys just finished that course, or is that coming next month? Okay. Next month and that is up in [Indiscernible] this year. Let's see. Other classes, GPS for fire management training. We went over some symbology and I will have rich talk about that a little later. We didn't adopt all the symbology that came out from NWCG and we will talk about that. Internet bandwidth needs and capabilities. We met with the emerging technologies group in February and talked about Internet needs and instruments. They are trying to come up with kind of a bandwidth issue from everywhere. GIS, communications, other people that need to use Internet on incidents. We are giving them feedback as far as what we've experienced out in the field and what our expectation is moving forward. They are going to give a recommendation that incidents need to treat IT a little bit more seriously and have server grade infrastructure on incidents. That will be interesting, when that comes out. Let's see -- we've got -- Tiffany and rich are working on developing remote-sensing SOPs. We've been trying to create

this fire GIS information portal and Lorri has kind of been working on that. What is the website, Lorri?

[Indiscernible-low volume]

Wildland fire lessons. So, lessons learned. Eventually, we will create a portal for a bunch of GIS resources that can be on there. We've got some ongoing training standards for GIS Sass, trying to came up -- FEMA has come up with standards and NWC puts them out as well as looking at requirements through CI CCS and just kind of monitoring all the standards that are out there. The group also is active with this intermediate GISS class. We've got US national training standards and did anyone make it to the US national grid course down in LA last month? So, we heard some pretty good feedback on that. Hopefully, that will also be offered up here in the Sacramento area, soon. There's also a FEMA course in GIS. Actually, I think it was out of the US fire Academy and we were asked to make comments on that GIS cores to see if state fire training should adopt it, because they have the opportunity to adopt a bunch of FEMA classes and we are about to give them our recommendations on that course. We are probably not going to recommend it in its current state, just because we felt that there is a need to educate GIS folks on fire service stuff and fire service folks on GIS stuff. That class wasn't quite what we were looking for. Then, finally, some fire history standards. There's going to be some updates to the way we treat fire perimeter history between Cal fire, for service and agencies. If anyone wanted to touch on that or add and expand, we can do that.

This is Lorri again. We have the NWCG, just released fire standards. It is a transfer standard but even then you still have to transfer your data to the transfer standard. What you want to do is take a look at that if you go to NWCG we will put links in the notes, as well. Get familiar with the new transfer standard. It has been accepted by all the fire injuries these under NWCG. US for services also wrapping up their standard. It is still in draft and that standard is a little bit different than NWCG. What we are trying to do -- and this is the recommendation I made from -- made to the Firescope team with the assistance of Elizabeth Hale. She did the heavy lifting on cross walking the attributes. Will be lost as we transition back and forth between the standard and whether or not the recommendation and guidelines are to extend the standard to continue maintaining your attributes, as you wish to. What we are recommending here in California, is moving to the NWCG standard so that almost all of the agencies except for Forest Service should match that standard in the near future and it will make it a little bit more seamless and maybe we could get the data sets down a little bit earlier. Right now, the expected release of the fire history perimeter for California, the aggregated data set is not going to be until April 15, because we are running into some issues. That is really good compared to an the past when it used to be like June or July. The hopes I maybe we can get that done a little faster if we have agreed upon standards. You know how important standards are. The hopes are, maybe we will migrate down that path now that we have strong standards being put out by national organizations. Back to you, Chris.

All right. That is pretty much our plan of work. Some things have been on there for a while. Other things are new items. Would like to encourage you to reach out to our group if you have issues you've come across in the field. Also, if you want to participate in anything we are

working on, we are open for [Indiscernible] and does anyone have any questions on Firescope or what it is all about?

Does anybody want to join Firescope? We are looking for more people to come assist and help out in right now there is only two Federal reps on there. Outside of -- I'm trying to twist Elizabeth arm to get her on board. This is Lorri, again. Where looking to get some BLM resume -- representation, National Park Service, Fish and wildlife. We have a lot of representation from the state but that is not a closed-door, either. Talk to Chris, rich, myself, Tiffany, Dave Donnelly, you are up there in the front of the room and we can tell you what we do. There is a lot of synergy, a lot of activity and we've been producing pretty outstanding stuff over the last five years I've been involved in even prior to that, your GSTOP standards you use on the fire started here in California and it came from that group. Get involved.

At this time I'm going to handed over to Rich and he will talk about how we go about adopting NWCG, the latest G stop -- GSTOP stuff.

This is Rich Strazzo, for those online. The Firescope -- when we talk about -- they keep on calling in Firescope. This is not Firescope. It's a group within Firescope, Firescope GIS working group. This group looks at different issues that the field brings to our attention as far as problems they're having out on incidents and stuff. Firescope task force leaders that oversee provide us with tasks they want us to review. For other groups within the Firescope organization. Firescope is an interagency organization in California comprised of most of the Federal fire agencies and the county and local government fire department. They review standards and develop standards and standard practices for the fire organizations in California. The GIS working group is one group within Firescope that assists in reviewing all the different GIS issues that come up and standards that they want us to review and stuff that you, from the field, bring out that you want us to look at, in terms of GIS use on incidents and standards. Like Chris said, if you have anything that you'd like -- any issues or suggestions that you'd like to have considered on a statewide basis, you can contact Chris or Lorri the chair and cochair for the group and tell them your thoughts and what you'd like to do. They can get working on it. The other thing is, like Chris said, always looking for other members to be on the committee and assist with the workload. If any of you are interested, let us know. Let Chris and Lorri know. And of the tasks we were given is the Firescope in California, it has a field operations guide similar to the NWCG fire line handbook and it has all the guidelines that California will use, as far as working on all risk incidents. They wanted us to review the symbology in the current field operations guide and give recommendations for changes. What we did, pretty much, we don't want to have two standards out there and have NWCG standard in California standards. What we did, we took what the GSTOP has as far as symbology and reviewed those symbols and decided whether we want to accept all of them or just some of them. As far as for use in the Firescope field operations guide. Be pretty much accepted all of them but two -- the only ones -- because we got a lot of feedback for the last couple of years about the hand line symbol in the road as a fire line symbol, we got a lot of negative feedback on that from people in the field. As far as this group here, how many of you do not like those symbols? That is it, a lot of you like them? We got more feedback from the field and that saying they didn't like them. As a group, we look at those symbols and talked about and discussed for at least an hour or so as to whether we want to include them in the fog manual symbology. The group -- the feedback we had, we decided not to

include those symbols in the field operation guides for the Firescope. Everything else, was accepted as it was. In the NWCG GSTOP. This gives an important problem that we have from you as GISS, when we have a new GSTOP coming around, we are doing a GSTOP review and did not take, we really need you to provide feedback. We didn't get a lot of feedback. It's up to you if there's stuff that you see in the GSTOP, in 2013, we asked everyone we wanted to use it, the 2013 fire season and make suggestions, provide feedback. What you liked and didn't like. We didn't get that much feedback. We knew -- we need you as the people in the field using the standards, which I hope you are using, they are there because we want everyone to use that standard. If you aren't using the standard, we want you to use a standard. What happens when you don't use those standards, if you are on a long-duration incident, fire that goes for three, for, five weeks or more, you have teams coming in and out, rotating and transitioning in and out pic of you are not using the standard, people coming in under -- people coming in after you won't understand what the heck you did. Anyone transitioning into the incident when you rotate out, they can get in and start working from the start and not have to look for all your stuff and decipher what you did. You need to be using standards so anyone that comes on that incident can start running right away as soon as they get the assignment. Please use the standards. That makes everyone's life easier. It will make your life easier in the long run. The first few days when you are getting all your data built, you might have to -- we have the spreadsheet, the file naming conventions spreadsheet you can use if you can't come up with those long filenames. It's very nice to come up with the filename. Just copy and paste it when you make your new data layers. If you update perimeters and everything else, you have the same thing, the previous one, you update and you are done. I looked at enough D -- I looked at a nifty FTP site across the country and there's a lot of garbage out there, let me tell you. People aren't using the standards. It doesn't even say it [Indiscernible] file. What is in this file? You need to use the standards. Geo Mac, they pull that data off there. You need to be using the standards putting the fire perimeter up there. Have to put it up there. If you want to put a GEO database, that's in addition to the fire perimeter. Use the standard. Post the required data. We will go over that Thursday, what the requirements are. If you don't post the straight perimeter, the people at Geo Mac have to manually go in there. They have to unzip it, export the polygon layer in order to put it on Geo Mac and instant Web and PGP uses those perimeters. They have to manually poll this data out if you are not using the proper standards. If you posted in a zip file, or the shape file, itself, USGS has tools that automatically pull that data in there. You don't have to manually do anything. That's why the standard is there, so you use it and everything runs smoothly. As far as the symbols, we accepted everything in the GSTOP except the road as a fire line and the hand line symbol. There is some all risk type things like this life hazard, three stripes your out. That's the standard for the life hazard for all risk incidents. You will see that if you go on search and rescue, floods, earthquakes, anything like that. You will see that symbol in California. Is that in the FEMA thing, too? It's not in there? Okay. Just want to let everyone know as far as California goes, if you are on a Federal incident, all incidents in California should be what's in the field operation guides. [Indiscernible-low volume] as a fire line. They do whatever they tell you. They want you to use it. If not, continue to use it. Whatever symbol -- a lot of times it could be a dozer line along the road. Your line along the road. To improve along the road, they just use the completed dozer line. They use whatever symbol is applicable based on the type of line if they give you that information. Otherwise, they just put the completed line, just a solid black one. Any questions on that?

I have one question about the file name or, the Excel. This is Colleen on the webinar. Whenever I tried to input the data of operational period, looking at the X-Men out -- the actual document and one of the purple areas, for some reason, it gives me an error no matter what number I put in there. I wonder if we can push out and up did, maybe even by email, or if it was on the DVD, if you could point me to wear on the DVD that is and I wonder if maybe I just have a corrected file.

It should be on the DVD. We will go on that -- we will go through the DVD in a little bit.

Perfect.

Send me your name -- the name of the file you are using. We can debug it. Last year we had three or four files going out. We had one -- Fred, I think you are putting together one -- where is Fred? There you are. We had one you put together for California naming conventions. We had a couple of them going around. Let me know which one you have problems with and we will see if we can get that fixed and push out updates. We can still get them on the hard drive, also.

Okay. Thank you so much.

The filename or is in the reference job aid folder in the 2014 GSTOP standard. More than likely, you might have gone into a cell linked to a pick list and you might have done something to corrupt the spreadsheet. Just get the one off the DVD and see if that works fine.

Will do. Thank you.

You are welcome. Any questions here in the classroom or online?

You mentioned about the road simple -- symbol and stuff like that. What are other people doing in the completed line, when it overlaps the road simple or other symbols? Any other issues and suggestions.

As we all know, we have fire lines on the road in a lot of cases. That's where they stop the fires. We use it as a control line. You can offset it beside the road as one options -- one of the options. Will put it two different scales and depending on the thickness of your line if it is completed line or a dozer line beside the road, a different scale, depending on the size you have it's going to end up over on top of that road. It's pretty much you have to do what you've got to do. A lot of the times you can see some of the symbols in the road beside or under the symbol. That is about all I can say. You have to adjust things, you have to do an offset or -- you want to use the symbol applicable, whether a dozer line beside the road or completed line because they haven't told you what it is. It's a completed line if you use the control line. You will just use the black line. Typically, you will offset it off the road so that you can see the actual road feature on your map. That's about the best suggestion I can tell you. Anyone else have any other suggestions?

I would just label it where you can put a mark on it that says the road is the fire line. It depends on the size of the map but it works well or you have the road name following that that makes it clear, better than offsetting it.

Any other questions on the road symbols? The fire line?

The clarity is to do what your team wants?

Essentially, yes. Do what your team wants. It's not going to be in the fog manual.

They will tell you what they like and what they don't like. The feedback is good to us, as well. The more we get feedback on what you are doing in there in the field, the better off we can help communicate to staff when they try to develop standards. When we did this review with the GSTOP, which sent out a lot of request asking people to get involved and do reviews. We found James -- there was a person this year that found a bunch of errors before we went to find a publication and we managed to get them all fixed. Your feedback is really critical, how you understand what you do on your job. It would really help out.

But Lorri talked about in that GSTOP, there is some errors within the document. People point of those out. Without the feedback, all those areas would have been incorporated in the final document. Feedback helps us get things right. Give us your feedback.

Any other questions?

Any questions online?

Chris Ingram has a comment here.

Just reminder. [Indiscernible-low volume] standard symbol. If you are going to use it you have to manually create the symbol that mimics the stop sign with the white stripes. Typically, most of the time when I've used it, instead of using that little white box underneath that you are supposed to put hazard in, we just use -- I just use the callout box.

That's all.

I got the comment online also that we need to have reach speak up a little bit. We might blow everybody's ears out here.

We need the mic?

All right. The documents -- the fog document, is that on the DVD?

That is a draft. It has not been adapted, so it's not out as a final.

Excellent. All right. I am going to see if Andrew has joined us on the line yet. Andrew, are you there?

I am weighting for Andrew to get on board here. This concludes our session associated with the Firescope and efforts. If you guys are interested in joining, by all means, talk to us about what it takes. Try not to overwhelm people that we have a small group that feels overwhelmed so we are

looking for more help. Right, Tiffany? Tiffany is over there smiling. I'm going to hold for a couple minutes. Andrew is trying to get out of one meaning in into our meeting. If you guys can bear with me for a minute. My transcriber could pause at this point.

This is the 2015 GIS intermediate training in California. Our next presenter -- for my -- she started -- the next presentation is the NWCG GS -- GIS spatial training unit. Irwin specialist Andrew Bailey. Andrew, introduce yourself and I have up on the screen, I don't think you are seeing the screen. I have the lessons learned center. Go ahead.

Okay. Great. I'm going to be sharing a PowerPoint presentation here with you as soon as I can get on to the live meeting. My name is Andrew Bailey.

I am watching for you. I will make you a presenter in a second.

Okay. I am currently the chair of the national wildfire coordinating group special subcommittee. In my day job I am data manager with the application group in Boise Idaho, an interagency DOI in for service partnership group that supports research technology transfer for management. I'm currently detailed into the position that Sean [Name indiscernible] usually op is that -- occupies as the information management group league with the four service. That is a lot to track down. Just know that I am and Boise. I'm presenting to you the first part of this presentation as the special subcommittee chair and I will present second part as the data manager for wild and fire management rDNA. I'm on the live meeting now and I can start sharing my screen.

You are a presenter.

I am presenter, okay.

Share your full screen.

Okay. I wanted to bring you an update first on the geospatial subcommittee. The national wildfire coordinating group geospatial subcommittee is a subcommittee under the data management committee and the planning and preparedness branch of the national wildfire coordinating group. Our membership consists of members from each of the five Federal fire managing land management agencies, as well as representatives from Eastern and Western states. This is our membership list. I understand presentations will be shared and you will have a chance to see this representing the Park service. We update beer of Indian affairs, Joe [Name indiscernible], before service, Jill Kinsey, Bureau of land management, Joe Stansberry representing the breast go for service, Curt Stripling representing the Eastern states with Texas A&M for service and the Fish and Wildlife Service through the rest of the members either technical advisors or they are associate members and myself as the chair. Okay. Our mission, you can read there on the screen. Lorri, do you want me to read that out loud, or can everybody see that?

Because we are shooting through an overhead projector we only see a portion of your screen. You may want to drop your PowerPoint presentation and go page by page and push it into the upper left-hand corner of your screen. I would say about 75%.

All right.

Much better. Push that into the upper left-hand corner.

Doing good, though. Go ahead.

Can you see the whole thing, now?

Yes.

Okay. Our mission is to provide national leadership for integration of geospatial information technology and systems. And the Wellesley fire management including development and promotion of standards, tools untrusted data to support wildlife -- wildland fire operations by training and development of geospatial capability in the field and providing geospatial expertise to other wildland fire lines of business. Unlike some of the other subcommittees like the management [Name indiscernible] -- [Indiscernible], geospatial is interdisciplinary. We often don't have any kind of line authority over GIS. We often work with the other groups within national field where coordinating groups and other active wild and fire partners to get our job done. We have five primary objectives. The first is based around developing standards-based interagency data sets, current and historic. Developing requirements for centralized acquisition storage and delivery of trusted interagency data. Identifying common GIS training needs and resources, that's part of our letter S 341 class, which most if you have taken. Developing other geospatial training courses, tools, guides, [Indiscernible]. Okay. Our successes over the last year include the publication of a revision to GSTOP, the geospatial standard operating procedure on incidence. That's been in the work that was available the last two seasons of the draft. That's been published this year. We were -- we completed over the last year, three approved wildland fire geospatial standards for data exchange in 2014 and another five so far in 2015 that we just recently approved to make those are wildland fire perimeters, wildland fire locations, fuel treatment data and within aviation hazards, the point in polygon standard for aviation hazard activity, a point line and polygons for aviation obstacles. Those data standards are not agency endorsed. What they are, is kind of a minimum set of data attributes that should be able to be compiled when you combine any number of agency data sets. Remaining on our list, this is our current list. I will probably be visiting these and decide whether to move forward with any of them or potential not work on any of them, are the fire management unit, fire management zones, those date back to 2005, fuels project area assigned to us in 2012. A lot of these happened without an NWCG process for doing standards. They've just been on hold. Geographic area coordination Center boundaries, boundaries, and geospatial locations. Those are 2010 data standard request. In 2015, we requested doing incident data standards. So, define what the incident data looks like and we have what's in [Indiscernible], but that's not really a standard, just a data model that [Indiscernible] was invented and that is going back more than 10 years ago. I heard something but I can't tell what I am being asked.

If anybody has their phones on, please put them on mute, star six, please.

Copy that. Okay. One of the things that we were able to get done this year is create a community on the wildland fire lessons learned center. You see the goal they are, they help of information sharing, problem solving and engagement for the wildland fire GIS community. We did this to facilitate two-way communication rather than just email announcement that they may have seen in the past. This allows you to subscribe. You can get a subscription preference. If you don't want to receive every email, but you want to receive daily or monthly summaries, daily or weekly summaries, you can do that. We publicly posted our notes and agendas on that site. You can see an archive of discussions if you have questions that may have been answered by the community in the past. The idea is that GIS can use the site to help GISS. The community does require a log in, but you can -- it doesn't require special permission to join. You don't have to be approved once you are a member of the lessons learned center, which is free and pretty easy to sign up. You can join the wildland fire GIS community. Some challenges -- that we see coming forward, the integration of ArcGis collector and ArcGis online, mobile technology into our workflows. Most workflows for GIS has -- they were designed around building paper maps back in the early two thousands. Now, we have a whole new -- whole new set of firefighters on the line who can use geospatial products. Some of them may have trouble getting access to agency devices, smartphones, tablets and the like. Want to be able to support those new workflows and support knew efficiencies, that we can gain by using technology in a smart way. Let's see. We have recently completed filling out of -- sorry, Lorri -- recently completed filling out our roster with folks from the states. We were missing stick representation especially from the waist -- from the west the last couple of years. That's a challenge we have actually overcome, now. Just the vast number of standards that are needed for geospatial interoperability so that we can work across agency boundaries, the challenges we see coming up over the next year or so. I did want to call your attention to the fire season GIS webinar. This will be the second one, kind of a GISS refresher. To get prepared for the 2015 fire season. We will cover things like fire weather, dispatch statistics, upcoming classes. The status of the FTP site and the contract computers that we use. This is a great webinar. We've had great reviews on it every year. It's at 1:00 p.m. Mountain daylight on May 5. There is a sign-up link and you will see emails announce that through the lessons learned community site that I talked about on a couple of slides ago. For more information, on NWCG, you can go to that link, NWCG -- NWCG.gov. The information is at GIS.NWCG.gov. The wildland fire lessons learned community, there is a link that hopefully this will be available within the presentation. Before I move on to the next topic, which is Erwin, -- Lorri, would you rather we opened up now for questions?

Do we have any questions in the room?

NWCG wildland lessons learned. Any questions on line?

You are good to go, Andrew.

Next topic I want to cover is IRWIN, which some of you may have heard about and how IRWIN is changing the world of wildland fire data. Integrated reporting of wildland fire information. IRWIN is a tool to reduce redundant data entry, increase consistency of our data between systems, if anyone has ever gone to look up information on the 209 versus the information you see on the dispatch log, and you may have found significant differences. IRWIN is taking care of that. Provides authoritative operational data so we know where the operational data is coming

from and it helps to make data accessible and at much faster speeds from diverse sources. I know that's broad and vague and I'm getting more into specifics. It is both the Department of Interior and for service application. The Department of Interior is the managing agency and it is a background information. They call it a black box. Does not have a user log in, does not require additional passwords. It simply orchestrates data exchange between applications in the background. The way -- what it is not -- is another use password. It doesn't replace or eliminate existing applications. It's not a database of all wildland fire data. Nor is it designed to be 100% solution to the data challenges, but it does go a long way to solving some of the problems we fought for years with data that didn't match up across systems. What you are seeing at the bottom of the screen here is the IRWIN ID. It's a 40 character piece of data that ties any piece of data conclusively to a single incident. What IRWIN does, is, for example, if you have a fire you get called to a dispatch system, of CAD, CAD is common shorthand -- a fire gets called in to a dispatcher and reported in the dispatcher enters information. The dispatch center then goes out and hits IRWIN and gets the character ID and passes information along. Their other systems such as the wildland fire support system or ICS 209. The situation reporting application. Fire code, financial system, they are all reading data from IRWIN and when they see a new incident come in, they poll all of that information and along with that ID and any changes they make to the data or additions they make that was not in the CAD gets passed back to IRWIN and attaches it back to the CAD. IRWIN, basically, handles this sharing of data and does it with rules so that, for example, if the CAD system is deemed the authoritative place for latitude and longitude to be entered, then it does not allow someone to go into the 209 and finger latitude and longitude and have it replace what is in the CAD system. However, the 209 is more authoritative for something like -- I don't know -- for example, the objectives for the fire, the incident objectives, the management strategy. That can go in and other applications can read that. Your one, last year, six applications were added to computer-aided dispatch systems. CAD six, version six and I SM, -- IFN, the Alaska State, the fire code application with the ICS 209 in the enters -- enterprise geospatial portal went live in May of 2014 and we now have a year under our belt with IRWIN. Here's what we know from year one. It does reduce redundant data entry. The dispatcher you step to log into CAD and 209 and fire code and eventually at the end of the year they had to log into the fire reporting application. They only right now have to log into -- they have to log into their CAD and their fire system at the end of the year. The bad, it does require modification and standardization of existing business practices and we all know that change is hard. The ugly is this is the first time we've tried something like this across wildland fire enterprise. IRWIN cannot accommodate every exception to the rule. They have been some bumpy spots. Who is the authoritative after it goes from initial to extended? Is that still the CAD system, 209, these are questions we've had to answer. Your to applications, it was successful enough that your two is rolling ahead and our go-live date is April 1. We are adding two additional tasks. Fire beans, the Alaska fire service Federal CAD and dispatch tracker, the Texas A&M for service in the US for service CAD. Read-only, the letter E I sweet, Ross and GL Mac. Ross is for resource ordering. The fire perimeters on the FTP site are now going to be matched up with -- GL Mac pose them and displays them and hopefully it will do that using the IRWIN ID to help reduce duplication and questions about complex fire and that sort of thing. There are plenty of other read-only systems like remote sensing applications Center, Aquino fire Department in Oregon, the Cal fire governors report. Ross, which provides resource information about which resources and watch fires are targeted for 2015. Fire reporting applications for year three and these were kind of lined out in 2009. You can see your for applications as well. Those are subject to change. This is a

dynamic project. Basically, IRWIN should orchestrate -- if they are successful -- by the end of your four, most of our major fire systems should be sharing information through IRWIN.

This is there a schematic of an early design of what the system needs to look like. Reminds us of what a complex and new thing we are doing. I will take questions and IRWIN now. If there are no questions on IRWIN I will go right into [Indiscernible].

Any questions in the room? Any questions online?

More to come with IRWIN. Go ahead.

I will cover this tomorrow when I talk about DGP, enterprise geospatial portal. F IMT, hopefully, we will have a version that can read from IRWIN and tag incident data within IRWIN ID so the data can be matched up with the information and IRWIN. It is the common key for all the fire data. Here's the project contacts in the slideshow, assuming that gets shared around. I'm not one of the contacts. Talk of these folks if you have significant questions. My day job is data manager for [Indiscernible]. The wildfire division support system, for making fire manage and -- for fire management decisions on things that escape initial attack and very much a data and geospatial driven application. It starts with the fundamental assertion that there is a significant role for data and strategic planning to make informed decisions work you need to do risk assessment and understand what is the risk, what are the values. What are the hazards, what are the values and what is the risk to the values. We need to know the probability of negative impact on the value impacted. The probability of Neville -- negative impact comes from behavior models. Value impact comes from geospatial data. That is a restatement of that, probability of an event occurring times the impact of the event occurring, the value loss or gain. That is the definition of risk. WFDSS is WFDSS.USGS.gov. Any Federal employee can request an account as the viewer and be granted that account without a human reviewing the request. Nonfederal employees will have to provide evidence of having taken security training. It does not have to be before service service security training, it can be any security training that just needs to be provided. Somebody would contact you to request an account and ask for a copy of your security training certificate. Geographic area editors, we have a geographic area editor in every region of the country and can sponsor state users. Once you are in the system, a couple of the really easy things to get, you can get KM Z of almost any incident data in the system such as incident perimeters or management action points. Anything -- any objectives, where somebody has drawn a spatial area in the application and tied a specific objective to it. You can download that information. Any parameters in the system. One thing that we added this year, -- there are actually two things. Last year we have the ability for users to group fires together. This year, this is reading complex information from IRWIN and as it finds the new complex, I will automatically create a open the application. What you are seeing in the 2014 group user data, for July complex, [Indiscernible] complex. Somebody wanted to be able to get the incidence together in one group. You click on incident groups and look for a complex and you can download all the perimeters for that complex in one shot or generate a KMZ which would pertain to all of the data associated with those incidents for use in for sample Google Earth doing incident briefings, things like that. An example of some of the other data, the values that risk data in the application -- building clusters are based on personal data and those are locations of buildings across much of the country. Where buildings from authoritative agency data sets and

Park service, for service. Critical infrastructure such as communication towers, powerplants, substations of those are updated at least on an annual basis. The application contains fire behavior models that somebody like an long term -- a long-term analyst, a fire behavior analyst or a geospatial analyst might be running these fire models and looking to see what values or impacts and at what times. You can see fire arrival time intervals and when the fire would get to a certain point in certain resources. An example of how that is used, is the areas, the things that are impacted, there impacted in the displays in the tables and building clusters. For Los Angeles, they are impacted by this fire available. In the red box you are seeing data that the users uploaded. You can see these are acres or miles or numbers of things that were impacted within that fire behavior run. I want to leave a minute or two for questions. I'm coming right up on the time limit. More information on how to get the WFDSS, the group I work for, the fire management rDNA. Those two links. I will open it up for questions.

Any questions in the room? How about online? I know Andrew covered a ton of stuff in there. I don't see any questions online. You guys going to let him off that easy?

[Laughter] Thank you for having me, Lorri. I appreciated. Sorry my presentation was rushed. Next time, I won't go out the stairwell that doesn't let me back in again and I will be a little bit less rushed tomorrow. Looking forward to going over the geospatial portal.

Not a problem. I'm glad you could join us after your meeting. We will see you tomorrow. That concludes the last session for today. For the transcriber, we are ready to complete the transcription process. [Event concluded]

